

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EMPIRE IN FRANCE.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes the proceedings of the Senate on the 4th, 6th, and 7th of Nov., the address of Prince Jerome to the Senate, the President's Message, the proposition of the ten Senators for the establishment of the Empire, and the report of the Commission recommending the establishment of the Empire. The *Senatus consultum* adopted by the Senate, consists of eight articles:

Art. 1. The Imperial dignity is re-established. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is Emperor, under the name of Napoleon III.

2. The Imperial dignity is hereditary in the direct and legitimate descendants of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, from male to male, by order of primogeniture, to the perpetual exclusion of females and their descendants.

3. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, if he has no male child, may adopt the legitimate children and descendants in the male line of the brothers of the Emperor Napoleon I. The forms of adoption are regulated by a *Senatus consultum*. If, after this adoption, male children should be born to Louis Napoleon, his adoptive children cannot be called on to succeed him until after his legitimate descendants. The adoption is interdicted to the successors of Louis Napoleon, and to their descendants.

4. Louis Napoleon regulates, by an organic decree addressed to the Senate, and deposited in its archives, the order of succession to the throne in the Bonaparte family, in case he should leave no legitimate or adoptive heir.

5. In default of a legitimate or adoptive heir of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and of his successors in a collateral line, who shall derive their right in the above mentioned organic decree, a *Senatus consultum*, proposed to the Senate by the Ministers formed into a Council of Government, united to the Presidents of the Senate, of the Legislative Body, and of the Council of State, and submitted to the acceptance of the people, names the Emperor, and regulates in his family the hereditary order from male to male, to the perpetual exclusion of females and their descendants. Until the moment when the election of the new Emperor is consummated, the affairs of State are governed by the Ministers in office, who shall form themselves into a Council of Government, and deliberate by a majority of votes.

6. The members of the family of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte called eventually to the succession, and their descendants of both sexes, form part of the Imperial family. A *Senatus consultum* regulates their position. They cannot marry without such authorization of the Emperor. Their marriage without such authorization entails privation of all hereditary right, as well for him who contracts it as for his descendants.

7. The Constitution of the 15th January, 1852, is maintained in all provisions which are not contrary to the present *Senatus consultum*; there cannot be any modification made in it, except in the forms and by the means herein prescribed.

8. The following proposition shall be presented to the acceptance of the French people, in the forms determined by the decrees of the 2d and 4th of December, 1851: "The people wish for the re-establishment of the Imperial dignity in the person of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, with hereditary right in his direct descendants, either legitimate or adoptive, and give him the right to regulate the order of succession to the throne in the Bonaparte family, as provided for by the *Senatus consultum* of November, 1852."

M. Marnet, first Vice President of the Senate, on presenting the above *Senatus consultum* to the Prince President, addressed him as follows:

"Monseigneur: When a great country like France makes its voice heard, the first duty of the political body to which she addresses herself is to listen and reply. Such were the ideas of your Highness in calling for the meditations of the Senate on this vast movement of public opinion, which has manifested itself with so much ensemble and energy. The Senate has understood that this striking manifestation is justified at the same time by the immense services which you have rendered, by the name which you bear, and by the guarantees which are given to the future by the greatness of your character and the wisdom and firmness of your mind. It has understood that, after so many revolutions, France feels the want of putting her destinies under the shelter of a powerful and national Government, which only holding to the past by the *souvenirs* of her glory and the legitimacy of her origin, now again finds in popular sanction the elements of its force and of its duration. The Senate glories, Monseigneur, in being the faithful interpreters of their wishes and sentiments of the country, in placing in your hands the *Senatus consultum* which calls you to the Empire."

The Prince made the following reply:

"Messieurs les Senateurs: I thank the Senate for the readiness with which it has responded to the wishes of the country, in deliberating on the re-establishment of the Empire, and in drawing up the *Senatus consultum*, which is to be submitted to the acceptance of the people. When, forty-eight years since, in this same place, in this same room, and under analogous circumstances, the Senate came to offer the crown to the chief of my family, the Emperor replied in these memorable words: 'My spirit will no longer be with my posterity from the day when it shall cease to merit the love and the confidence of this great nation.' What now most affects my heart is the thought that the spirit of the Emperor is with me, that his ideas guide me, that his shade protects me, since, by a solemn proceeding, you come, in the name of the French people, to prove to me that I have merited the confidence of the country. It is not necessary for me to tell you that my constant preoccupation will be to labor with you to promote the grandeur and prosperity of France."

THE PATRIOT MEGHER.—Seldom in the history of our country has any European exile been more universally popular with all classes and sects among us than Thomas Francis Megher, the eloquent and accomplished Irishman, who has recently escaped to our shores from the penal colony of England. He is indebted for this immunity from all censure, to his admirable discretion and general modesty of deportment, not less than to his remarkable talent. Eastern papers say that his lecture in New York, on the subject of Australia, drew a tremendous audience, and is spoken of as a brilliant effort. It is supposed 5,000 persons crowded Metropolitan Hall, at 50 cents each.

## THE SIAMESE TWINS.

Many persons who, in days gone by, have taken a lively interest in the welfare of Messrs. Eng and Chang Bankers, the celebrated Siamese twins may be glad to learn that those gentlemen are well and live at Mount Airy in N. Carolina surrounded by their wives and children.

Mr. Eng has six, and Mr. Chang five children, all of whom are apt scholars and remarkably well behaved—manifesting the strongest possible desire to learn their lessons and to secure the good will of their teacher. They all partake strongly of the most refined Siamese cast of countenance, form and manner of deporting themselves—in truth they are a credit to their parents, and the community in which they live.

Formerly they lived in Wilkes county, but in consequence of the numerous actions for assault and battery brought against them in the county they removed into the adjoining county, shortly after which they were fined fifteen dollars and costs at Rockford, the county seat, for splitting a board into splinters over the head of a man who had insulted them.

As regards the supposed sympathy existing between them, it may be stated that their most intimate acquaintances deem them to be entirely independent of every thing of the kind, and give us instances to sustain their opinion, that not long since they attended an auction sale of hogs and bid against each other till they ran up the prices altogether above the market rates—also, that on one occasion Mr. Eng or Chang was taken ill and took to his bed where he lay complaining for some time, although his brother scolded him severely all the while for detaining him in bed when he ought to have been attending to the business on the plantation.

On another occasion, as they were passing up the road, a gentleman enquired of them where they were going—whereupon Mr. Chang replied "I am going over the Blue Ridge in the stage," and at the same time Mr. Eng, looking over his shoulder, replied, with an arch smile "I am going home to look after our wives and children." When questioned about their mother some time since by an acquaintance they stated that they had formerly received letters from her, but latterly they had heard no tidings of her and even if they were to receive letters from her written in the Siamese language, they would not be able to read them, as they had forgotten their mother tongue.

They are excellent hands to carry up a corner of a log house—exceeding all their neighbors in cutting saddles and notches in corner logs—both of them wielding the axe with a power and dexterity superior to any of the most expert woodcutters in this wooden country.—When they chop or fight, they do so double-handed, and, in driving a horse or chastising their negroes, both of them use the lash without mercy.

A gentleman who purchased a black man a short time ago from them, informed the writer that he was "really the worst whipped negro he ever saw." They are inveterate smokers and chewers of tobacco—each chewing his own quid and smoking his own pipe, it has been remarked, however, in support of the sympathy supposed to prevail throughout their systems, that, as a general rule, when one takes a fresh quid the other does the same, notwithstanding they do not always expectorate the same quantity of saliva or spit at the same instant. It is also generally admitted that there is a marked difference in the systems and temperaments of the gentlemen, and still they almost invariably draw the same inference from topics submitted to their consideration, and arrive at similar conclusions. Mr. Eng not unfrequently gives serious offence to Mr. Chang, by jesting him about his having one more child than he has, whereby he claims to be the better man of the two.—When shooting, (a sport of which they are very fond) one sights or takes aim, and the other (it is said) pulls the trigger—now if this is true it would go far to prove the doctrine of supposed sympathy existing between the brothers, but it is questioned by most of their neighbors.

They readily admit and acknowledge themselves to entertain a strong Christian faith or belief, and are regular attendant at Church and their religious meetings, where they deport themselves as becomes good citizens of the land of their adoption. They are strong politicians, and take a lively interest in all the elections that occur in their district. As the writer was informed by a lady of Mount Airy, "they are mighty stay at home people"—rarely ever going from home unless called away by business.

A LONG LINE OF RAILROAD.—The report of John Brough, Esq., upon the great Railroad enterprise in which he is engaged, shows that at this time there only needs the completion of 170 miles, between Terre Haute and St. Louis, to connect the Eastern cities with St. Louis—thus making a connected line of railroad of 1,200 miles between St. Louis and New York by the Central, and 1,039 by the Erie road. Add to this that about 200 miles of the Pacific road westward is now under contract, with a grant of 3,000,000 acres of land by the Government, and it presents the longest and most direct connected railroad line in the world.

A LARGE AND SMALL WHEEL.—We expect that some of our Pennsylvania friends in Muncy, (and none others) will answer the article in last week's Scientific American, and tell how much the small wheel slides. Let the answer be short—a few lines will do it—and those who see through it will no doubt be able to point out an error of an important but single short word, in the article to which we refer.

[Scientific American.]

NEW YORK, NOV. 18. The Herald has a dispatch from Washington, stating that the Peruvian Minister having furnished satisfactory proofs that his government had for many years, exercised jurisdiction over the Lobos Islands, the United States have receded from their position on that question.

That there may be no great loss to their vessels which went out, the Peruvian government have agreed to extend to them every proper facility in securing cargoes. Thus ends the Guiana difficulty.

WELLAND CANAL.—The tolls on this Canal for the past month of October, amounted to £9,289. The sum received in the same month of last year was £5,948. [Free Press.]

The Governor of Indiana has appointed Hon. Charles W. Cathcart, U. S. Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Whitcomb.

## THE GRAND RIVER TIMES.

GRAND HAVEN, MICHIGAN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 8, 1852.

THE majority for GEN. PIERCE on the popular vote is about two hundred and twenty-five thousand. The whole vote given for HALE probably falls short of one hundred and fifty thousand, being no more than half as large as Van Buren's vote in 1848. This result demonstrates, whatever may be the future "modus operandi" of our opponents, that no possible combination of the political factions of the country can hereafter be rendered available against the united Democracy. In view of this state of things the disappointed Galphinites are now starting a project to steal the Democratic name, and under cover of this "alias," to smuggle Whig principles and Whig practices into the ascendancy. This will do very well to tantalize for a time the forlorn hopes of bankrupt politicians. The fact is our late opponents are in a brown study, but as yet they have brought forth nothing but idle, and impracticable, though sometimes curious speculations as to the future position and movements of parties. All these, we predict, will go for nothing. Notwithstanding the New York Tribune insists that "the late Whig party" is in a state of nonentity, we have the faith to believe that the dry bones of Whiggery will for a considerable length of time to come continue to stalk through the length and breadth of the land. There will yet be two prominent political parties, and they will still be divided on the same or similar issues to those made during the last and preceding campaigns. All other issues heretofore made by third parties, or which we conceive can be made under existing circumstances, are sectional in their nature, and consequently can in no case be made the basis of a successful national organization. The issues made between the Whig and Democratic parties, though much narrowed down within the last few years, are of a national character. These will continue to exist so long as aspirants to the public crib can succeed in keeping alive, a spirit of hostility to that great policy which gives an unrestricted exercise to the legitimate enterprises of the citizen, and unites the nations in bonds of amity and concord. The present century witnesses a struggle between the liberal, progressive ideas of the age and a spirit of blind servility to old precedents, which is too bigoted to permit of any real progress, and too timid even to reform long standing abuses. A modification of that same narrow and short sighted spirit which to this day closes the ports of Japan against a mutually profitable and humanizing intercourse with other nations still prevails to some degree in this whole country. So long as this spirit, coupled with a disposition to slight the interests of our citizens abroad, and restrain and divert their otherwise well directed energies at home, finds any considerable number of advocates, we expect the present organization of parties to continue. It is true that on these naked issues alone, it is an easy matter to determine which party will maintain the ascendancy, and to battle against the principles of the progressive Democracy may appear like struggling against fate. But the history of those adventitious circumstances, which fortune has at times thrown within their reach, will still give the Whigs courage to keep up an organization, not indeed with the hope of immediate success, but in a spirit of patient waiting for a recurrence of some lucky accident by virtue of which they may ride into power.

CLOSE OF NAVIGATION.—Since our last issue the fleet belonging to Grand River has arrived and laid up in winter quarters, having made more numerous and successful trips than even those of last year which we chronicled as ranging from thirty to forty. Notwithstanding the severe gales which have wrecked many a goodly craft on Lake Michigan our fleet have escaped harmless, and our harbor although in a state of Nature, has been one of perfect safety. No thanks to Uncle Sam except so far as Light-House expenditures have contributed to this happy result. We have no means of estimating the exact amount of exports from the valley of Grand River yet, but hope soon to be able to give the statistics. Suffice it to say that over 30,000,000 feet of lumber has found a cash market at fair prices in Chicago, the proceeds of which are distributed among our merchants, mill owners, vessel owners, and lumbermen. Preparations are making for lumbering as usual and by the opening of navigation in the spring the mills will have on hand their usual quota of freight and stock to run their numerous saws night and day throughout the coming year.—The business on the river is increasing so rapidly that steam boats are in great demand. It is expected that no less than six will be running in the spring between this place and Grand Rapids, and probably one or more lines across the Lake. It is also expected that the Northern Railroad extension from Pontiac to this place will be put in progress within the coming year. In the passage of the River and Harbor bill we believe we have the assurance that the estimates of Col. ABERT for a harbor at this place and at Holland will be endorsed by yearly appropriations until completed. Then western Michigan will become maritime and its products will find a safe and cheap channel of export to enrich the industry of its enterprising population. We look for liberal aid by both the State and National Legislatures this winter and as in duty bound we shall ever pray that our petitions may be granted.

## OAKLAND AND OTTAWA RAIL ROAD.

It should be a source of much pride and gratification to the citizens of Pontiac, to learn that the stockholders in this contemplated road are taking measures for its early completion. We learn that a survey is to be made this winter, and as early as practicable in the spring, the work will commence, and be prosecuted with the utmost energy, until it is completed.

Very few of our citizens, we venture to say have even thought of the change that will take place in Pontiac, consequent upon the construction of this great work. The numerous Engine, Mechanic, and Upholsterer's shops, Car Houses, Depots, and the vast number of operatives required to carry them on, will give an impetus and life to that already active business character of the place, which cannot now hardly be realized—doubling the population in a year, and more than doubling its business capacity—and revolutionizing as by magic, its entire business operations.

It has not, as yet, been decided, which course it will take from the present D. & P. R. R. Depot, or whether that will not be removed to some other point—and in either case the effect upon the place will be marked and visible. It is a work of no ordinary magnitude, and the immense business which awaits its opening, through the most fertile and productive portion of our own State, and connecting by steamboat navigation, that of Wisconsin and the Territory of Minnesota, will render its completion the greatest event that has ever happened to this part of the State.

To those who design making Pontiac their home, an excellent opportunity now presents itself to secure that object. Comparatively speaking, real estate, village lots, and houses, are very low, and the great influx of strangers, on the commencement of the Oakland and Ottawa road will tend to enhance their value and price, to a considerable extent—perhaps double what they may now be purchased for. We would counsel no one to get in debt or unnecessarily involve themselves—but we do think it would be well for those who are now here, and intend to make sober, industrious, and honest residents, to cast about and learn what, under all the circumstances, it is best to do. We firmly believe that a house and lot now worth one thousand dollars, and no sale at that, will in a year be worth, and sell for two thousand dollars—and in proportion for those of a greater or less value. We should "make hay while the sunshines," and should "not put off for the morrow what can be done to-day"—both wise injunctions, and should not be heedlessly disregarded.

We take the above from the *Pontiac Gazette*. We do not wish to excite in our readers too sanguine anticipations as to the speedy completion of this long projected Railroad. It is certainly not our desire to create a panic in favor of the holders of real estate in this vicinity. We already enjoy railroad prices for village lots, while we are total strangers to all other railroad influences. However, we hail with the utmost satisfaction everything that looks like a vigorous accomplishment of this important work. The Oakland and Ottawa Road will be built. The neglected interests of this portion of the State demand it. The increasing amount of travel and the vast natural resources of the country fully warrant the necessary outlay of capital. The only question with regard to its completion is that of time.

The benefits of advertising are so well understood among thriving business men that so soon as their goods and wares are received and in a condition to offer, and be examined by their customers, the important fact is at once made known through the columns of some newspaper. They advertise! And in doing this a two fold object is gained, viz: Drawing custom and sustaining the Press. Persons who subscribe for newspapers and read them may be relied upon as better customers than those who do not read the papers; and merchants who advertise will be sure to get the reading community at their counters.

In looking over our advertising columns our readers will see that GILBERT & CO., FERRY & SONS and HENRY GRIFFIN, of this village, L. M. S. SMITH, of Mill point, and C. DAVIS & CO., of Muskegon, spread before their eyes the contents of their stores, and all may know where the articles they need can be obtained.

The schooners Lizzie Throop, Illinois and New Hampshire came in on the 5th inst., on their last trip for the season. These are probably the last arrivals from the other side of the lake this season, except the Telegraph.—We hope she will be as fortunate as the rest of the fleet and find her resting place during the winter within our harbor, side by side her fellow travelers, now reposing unburdened upon the element they were designed to traverse.—The New Hampshire has we believe, made the greatest number of trips this season. Since the 10th of April last, she has carried forty cargoes from WHITE'S MILL. Thus eighty times has this vessel crossed Lake Michigan, and the crew has handled the same number of times on an average about 70 M. lumber.

On the night of the 6th inst. the wooden sea wall around the light house was carried away by the action of the waves—the wind was blowing strong from the south-west.

THE STATE JOURNAL.—Ingalls, Hedges & Co., have sold their interest in the Journal to Geo. W. Peck Esq., who is now its editor and proprietor.

The Journal, under Mr. Peck's supervision, promises to be one of the best papers in the State. Its editorials are humorous and powerful—exciting the risibles while it touches up the leading whig prints.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 2. Members of Congress begin to arrive freely; it is believed a quorum will be present on Monday next.

Collector McDowell and several New York citizens are here. The Cuban movements in New York have probably something to do with their presence here.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.—The last number of this invaluable Quarterly is on hand again, rich, as usual, with the treasures of the literary world. Among several articles which merit a perusal, we call the attention of the reader to a notice with extracts of "The British Bards of the Sixth Century," and "Memoirs of Dr. Chalmers;" both of these will richly repay a perusal, and are a fair specimen of the reading matter which these Reviews contain.

The most powerful writers of Europe are constantly contributing to the four great British Quarterlies, and so long as their pages are filled with gleanings from the philosophy and wisdom of the giant minds of the old world, they will stand without a competitor at the head of English literature. Reprinted by LEONARD SCOTT & Co., New York, 79 Fulton st. \$3.00 per annum, or two Reviews for \$5.00.

THE HESPERIAN.—We were not a little gratified at the appearance on our table of the Nov. No. of the *Hesperian or American Literary Magazine*. Its neat print, popular original articles, and "Flakes from the Editor's Quarry," are high recommends to all who choose to get the worth of their dimes. JOHN N. INGERSOLL, Editor and Proprietor, Detroit. Price, \$2.00.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT.—By an act of Congress of March 1, 1792, the electors are required to meet in their several States and give their votes for President and Vice President on the first Wednesday in December.

The electors hold a meeting on the day preceding, for the purpose of organizing themselves and verifying their credentials.

The law establishing a uniform time for choosing the electors throughout the United States, was enacted January 23, 1845.

The votes of the electoral colleges are to be transmitted to the President of the U. S. Senate before the first Wednesday in January following.

The votes are to be opened and counted in Congress on the second Wednesday in February.

The messengers appointed by the electoral colleges to carry the votes to Washington, are allowed a mileage of 25 cents.

Gen. Pierce will receive the highest electoral vote ever given for any Presidential candidate, and Gen. Scott the lowest—with two exceptions—those of Charles C. Pinckney in 1804 and John Quincy Adams, in 1828. The popular majority of Gen. Pierce will probably exceed two hundred and twenty-five thousand, omitting South Carolina.

An official list of the lost and damaged vessels on the lakes, between the 7th and 20th of November, presents the following summary:—Schooners 26, steamers and propellers 6, and brigs 3—all either wrecked, seriously damaged or compelled to suffer loss by throwing overboard portions of their cargoes. Twenty-one lives are reported lost.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—The Washington Republic is authorized to state that the President's Message will be transmitted this year by special messengers to the principal points of the Union, in the same manner as was pursued last year.

It is stated that the message will fill about seven leaded columns of the *Republic*. If so, it will be briefer than the last. [Albany Register.]

THE EASTERN MAILS, &c.—We are requested to say that hereafter, until further notice, the mails going East will be despatched to Cleveland, and thence, by railway, for their destination. The mails will be closed every evening at seven. The fine steamer Cleveland has been withdrawn from the Buffalo line, and now runs alternate days to Cleveland, in connection with the Forest City. [Free Press.]

SENATOR FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Hon. Chas. G. Atherton has just been elected Senator from New Hampshire in the place of Mr. Hale. Mr. A. is one of the strongest men of New England, and has before served in both Houses of Congress. He is the confidential friend of the President elect and will occupy a leading position in the Senate.

BOSTON, DEC. 2.

Mayor Seaver was this day re-nominated by the whigs. Chickering's Piano establishment, with its valuable contents were totally destroyed by fire this morning—loss in the building, \$60,000. Stock, \$75,000; insured \$67,000 in Boston. About 100 workmen in Chickering's employ are thrown out of employment. The Maine Liquor Law was declared Constitutional by a full bench to-day.

NEW YORK, DEC. 1.

The action for compensation against the captain of the ill-fated steamboat Henry Clay, for baggage destroyed, which has been pending for some time past, was finally settled yesterday, by the captain's paying the claims in full.

A letter from the city of Mexico, dated Nov. 2, in the *Sun* this morning, says the very critical state of the government has produced general consternation in the market.

BALTIMORE, DEC. 1.

There have been several serious riots in our city of late, chiefly among the firemen. There is much alarm in consequence, and our citizens are arming themselves to resist attacks.

RALEIGH, DEC. 1.

The N. C. Legislature have had two more ballots for a U. S. Senator without any choice.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 1.

Geo. W. Kendall has been appointed Consul to St. Helena.

The Cleveland papers of last evening, do not mention anything in regard to the report of the death of Hon. Wm. R. King. The dispatch received here is undoubtedly a hoax. [Free Press.]

The Legislature of Vermont adjourned Wednesday, Nov. 25th. The Maine Law was enacted.

NEWARK, DEC. 2.

The Convention, in Bishop Doane's case has adjourned *sine die*, and Bishop Doane has been acquitted.

BALTIMORE, DEC. 2.

The Mississippi is in fine navigable order between St. Louis and New Orleans.